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COVER SUBJECT—Air view of Singapore, showing at left centre the Union Building, in which offices of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner are located. The foreign trade of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya in 1950 was almost double the value in 1949, due to an increase in defence requirements that raised raw material prices to record levels. Exports showed an increase of 143 per cent over those in 1949, and the value of imports was 55 per cent higher. Rubber shipments rose from 899,212 tons to 1,106,493 tons, while tin exports increased from 54,783 tons in 1949 to 81,805 tons in 1950. A report on the trade of Malaya appears at page 965 of this issue of "Foreign Trade".

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OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Export Flow Will Be Maintained Despite Defence Requirements

Right Hon. C. D. Howe declares every effort will be made to continue flow of Canadian products to all friendly countries at highest possible level—Defence preparations interfere with achievement of trade objectives—Trade Fair, in Toronto, a demonstration of faith.

DESPITE new demands for defence production and continuing demands of the civilian economy at home, Canada will not neglect its exports, and will continue to maintain the flow of Canadian products to all friendly markets throughout the world at the highest possible level. This opinion was expressed by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, during an official luncheon preceding the opening of the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair on May 28, and later in the day at a dinner tendered by the Periodical Press Association.

"We recognize that defence preparations will seriously interfere with the achievement of our trade objectives", he said. "Men, machines and raw materials, which we counted on to raise standards of living throughout the world, must now be turned to the production of armaments and manpower for the fighting services.

"I can assure you that we in Canada do not intend to lose sight of our trade objectives. It was for that reason that we decided to hold the annual trade fair, in spite of the fact that we are once again in a sellers' market. We appreciate that our exhibitors this year are thinking in terms of the future, rather than in terms of finding immediate outlets for their products. The fact that the trade fair this year is on a par with that of last year indicates the firm intention of those exhibiting to advance our common long-term objective. This trade fair is a demonstration of faith.

Canada Favoured with Large Surpluses

"Canada is one of the few countries in the world favoured with large surpluses of certain foodstuffs and raw materials. This is an enviable situation, but in times like these, it can be a source of some embarrassment. Most friendly countries desire to obtain additional supplies from Canada, but Canada, having been obliged to sell these surpluses during a period when demands were by no means so insistent or so universal, is committed to long-term contracts with traditional customers, customers who have stayed with us in good times and bad. It has been my objective, as it has been the objective of my predecessors, to establish the reputation of Canada as a reliable source of supply, and I feel that Canada should be most reluctant to break its contracts by unilateral action.

"On the other hand, we realize that the common defence effort requires a reallocation of our surplus of raw materials. For that reason, we are taking part in international discussions designed to that end. We sincerely hope that these discussions will lead to friendly agreement that will provide for allocation of our surpluses where the need is the greatest.

"I would like to make it clear that, in spite of new demands for defence production and continuing demands of the civilian economy at home, Canada will not, and, in the long run, cannot afford to neglect its exports. These will be maintained at the highest possible level.

"There is a temptation to take a gloomy view of the outlook for trade because of the competing demands of defence. Let me remind you

that it is only a relatively short time since many people were wringing their hands about just the opposite kind of problem—the possibility of insufficient markets. That kind of gloominess was not justified; the worst did not come to pass. Quite the contrary, many problems which seemed so formidable at one time proved to be quite capable of solution. Certainly that was our experience here in Canada. I am not underestimating the seriousness of the difficulties that lie ahead. What I am urging is a spirit of determination to do the best with what we have”, Mr. Howe concluded.

Campaign in Mexico to Eliminate Foot And Mouth Disease Makes Progress

Campaign against foot and mouth disease conducted by joint Mexican-United States Commission at cost of nearly \$100 million—Laboratories set up near Mexico City to produce vaccine—Dairy and beef herds now being replenished, and Mexico provides attractive outlet for Canadian purebred cattle.

By Clive B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada.

MEXICO CITY.—After four years, foot and mouth disease appears to have been almost eliminated from Mexico. A campaign that was conducted by a joint Mexican-United States Commission cost nearly \$100 million up to May 1 this year, and, at its height, occupied 15,000 Mexican troops and more than 8,000 United States and Mexican veterinarians and other specialists and technicians.

Foot and mouth disease first was reported from the state of Veracruz in November, 1946, and its presence officially was confirmed by the Mexican Government on December 26 of that year. The United States, by a vote of Congress in March, 1947, made \$9 million available towards the cost of eradication, and later agreed to the formation of a joint commission. By the middle of 1947 the two governments were acting in complete accord. A ban on the importation of live cattle was imposed at the United States southern frontier, and two quarantine lines were established, stretching from coast to coast across Mexico and embracing 16 states and the Federal District.

The epidemic was so severe in the early months and threatened to spread so rapidly, that a policy of slaughtering all infected or exposed livestock was followed. By August, 1947, the monthly rate of slaughter rose to 176,000 head, having been increased from 32,000 head a month between March and July.

Vaccine is Effective

At the time of the first outbreak, the Mexican Government considered that 28 million animals were threatened. The strictly enforced system of slaughter, quarantine, and the disinfection of farm premises throughout the country, and of all vehicles and passengers moving within the infected zone, was effective enough for policy to be changed in November 1947. By that time large amounts of vaccine were being flown to Mexico, chiefly from Europe. From that time only diseased animals were slaughtered, and mass rotation vaccination of all other livestock was begun. By November, 1949, the infected area was reduced from 130 million to 98 million acres and the quarantine lines afterwards were withdrawn more rapidly.

At the end of July, 1949, the Joint Commission reported that over 21 million doses of vaccine had been applied, and that the serum was being produced and further developed in laboratories which were set up, under the jurisdiction of the commission and the Mexican Department of Agriculture, near Mexico City. The rate of vaccination reached its peak in December, 1949 and January, 1950, when it exceeded five million animals a month. Of the total of 60,130,189 doses of vaccine that were administered up to the end of August, 1950, when the disease first was believed to have been defeated, 53,324,000 doses were produced in Mexico. At its peak in June, 1949, the campaign was costing \$2.5 million a month, and the commission employed over 8,000 people and made use of 1,700 assorted vehicles, including airplanes, jeeps, and power boats.

Epidemic Had Lasting Effects on Economy

Although the United States-Mexican Commission is being disbanded to a large degree, a rotating system of inspection of livestock will be maintained for many months to come, and perhaps on some basis of permanency. In the meantime, the incidence of foot and mouth disease, during a period of more than four years, has had some positive results that will have lasting effects on Mexico's national economy. First the disease was prevented from entering the United States, to which Mexico previously exported beef on the hoof to a value of about 15 million dollars annually. Second, during the past three years, about 70 million dollars have been invested in a meat freezing and packing industry that already is supplying foreign markets. Third, the vaccine developed in the course of the campaign appears to make livestock immune from the disease for periods of up to four months. Fourth, infected oxen and wooden plows on thousands of small Mexican farms are being replaced by mules and steel plows, to the benefit of the peasant and farmer.

Dairy and beef herds are being replenished following the wholesale slaughter of the early months of the campaign, and purebred cattle are being purchased to some extent in Canada. Mexican breeders are expected to make further purchases in Canada in coming months, and Mexico provides an attractive outlet for suitable types of Canadian purebred cattle.

Northern Ireland Honey Producers Develop Marketing Scheme

Belfast, May 16, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Ulster Bee Keepers' Association, at its annual meeting, unanimously approved a marketing scheme under which the honey produced by its members will be sold in the London market, where there is a big demand for this product. About 90,000 pounds will be sold under the scheme this year, and it is expected that local producers will receive at least 1s. a pound more than they do at present.

The honey will be processed, bottled and distributed by a Northern Ireland firm, which will collect it from producers at depots throughout the province. Producers will receive a token payment of 1/6d. a pound when it arrives at the factory, and will receive a final payment at the end of the season. Members will join the scheme for five years, and the honey must reach a standard prescribed by the association.

This scheme represents the greatest advance yet made in honey-producing in Northern Ireland, and it is hoped that the total quantity bottled under the scheme will eventually reach 225,000 pounds a year. There are about 6,000 registered bee-keepers in Northern Ireland, but the 21,000 colonies which they owned in 1950-51 are expected to be greatly depleted after the past season, which was one of the worst experienced for many years.

Value of Malayan Foreign Trade Doubled During the Past Year

Unprecedented increase over 1949 recorded—Balance was favourable for first time since the war—Exports increased by 143 per cent and imports rose by 55 per cent over the previous year—Canada's unfavourable balance higher.

By D. S. Armstrong, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One Straits dollar equals approximately 35 cents Canadian.)

SINGAPORE.—The foreign trade of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya during 1950 showed an unprecedented increase over the previous year. Total trade, with a value of S\$6,930,922,000, was almost double the figure for 1949. For the first year since the war, Malaya had a favourable balance of trade with the world. Exports totalled S\$4,015,847,193, an increase of 143 per cent, and imports reached S\$2,915,074,462, an increase of 55 per cent over the previous year.

This abnormal trade boom is a reflection of the prosperity which the area enjoyed as a result of increased production and prices for almost all Malaya's exports. Most notable are the two strategic raw materials, rubber and tin (70 per cent of total exports in 1950), the two commodities which govern Malaya's economy, and to a lesser extent canned pineapple. Rubber exports for the first nine months of 1950 were almost exactly equal to the total for 1949, but the value was more than double. During the last three months of the year, better than average shipments were made at much enhanced prices. Tin production and exports also increased by approximately fifty per cent, but again it was the phenomenal price rise which influenced the prosperity of the area. The lowest price for the year, S\$2.13½ per lb., was recorded on January 3. A steady rise began early in the year and the peak was reached on November 7, with a price of S\$4.81 per lb.

Stockpiling and Devaluation Main Causes for Boom

Besides the general rearmament and stockpiling, which made most raw material prices jump to record levels, the devaluation of sterling in September, 1949, stimulated exports to an unprecedented extent. Hedging in tin and rubber was an added stimulant with civilian inventories being piled up in anticipation of higher prices as governments were competing for Malaya's primary products.

The Colony of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya are heavy contributors to the sterling area's dollar reserves in London. In 1950, Malaya had a net favourable balance of trade with hard-currency countries of more than S\$1,000 million, mainly as a result of rubber and tin shipments to the United States. In Malayan currency this is four times as much as the balance in 1949, but allowing for devaluation, Malaya's U.S. dollar earnings last year were up by over sixty per cent. With defence production increasing, Malaya's trade balances will continue to be favourable in the future.

Official trade statistics show that the imports of animals, food, drink and tobacco products during 1950 totalled S\$792,795,804, an increase of S\$110,827,357 over the 1949 figures. Imports of raw materials and

unmanufactured articles totalled S\$814,033,300, as compared with S\$263,-289,100 in the previous year. Manufactured goods imported were valued at S\$1,284,304,038, an increase of roughly 50 per cent over 1949.

Imports Into Malaya, by Principal Commodities

	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Grain and flour	S\$287,309	S\$281,075	S\$266,365
Oils, fats and resins	148,399	220,433	280,807
Cotton yarn and manufactures	214,280	165,114	274,415
Rubber	175,555	125,939	618,052
Drink and tobacco	74,521	79,054	97,000
Oil seeds, etc.	80,045	74,092	92,592
Vehicles	76,773	66,109	77,448
Iron and steel and manufactures	43,490	56,396	68,842
Miscellaneous textiles	40,981	52,891	89,882
Machinery	42,282	49,265	68,582
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	45,742	43,663	60,855
Electrical equipment	29,015	34,610	42,282
Non-ferrous ores	17,086	31,315	62,492
Earthenware, glass, etc.	27,303	26,533	43,537
Cutlery, hardware, implements	17,947	25,637	48,390

Imports Into Malaya, by Principal Countries

	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
United Kingdom	S\$344,680	S\$383,379	S\$505,836
Indonesia	352,649	317,434	770,779
Thailand	128,097	193,070	317,792
United States	209,217	112,656	89,000
Australia	92,220	103,250	110,898
Burma	92,242	83,011	41,154
Sarawak	77,348	81,721	163,267
China	106,509	76,082	95,716
India	34,907	67,403	195,668
Hong Kong	46,147	47,700	89,923
Japan	13,216	41,811	93,534
Italy	12,245	38,876	43,074
Iran	19,003	31,084	34,956
Egypt	26,083	26,529	1,614
Indo-China	30,195	23,837	18,173
North Borneo	15,647	21,075	51,041
Netherlands	17,208	20,569	41,429
Formosa	7,709	18,718	27,342
CANADA	22,820	18,150	16,413
Belgium	21,802	14,828	8,561

Exports of animals, food, drink and tobacco increased by nearly S\$76 million to S\$232,128,200. Exports of raw materials and unmanufactured goods rose from S\$918,683,531 to S\$2,702,574,013, or nearly three times the value in 1949. Exported manufactured goods had a value of S\$1,022,902,133, an increase of S\$400 million over the previous year.

Exports From Malaya, by Principal Commodities

	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Rubber	S\$879,000	S\$731,385	S\$2,454,356
Non-ferrous metals (mainly tin)	220,054	277,929	479,385
Oil seeds and nuts	131,510	150,300	190,448
Oils, fats and resins	97,696	136,232	181,924
Miscellaneous food and drink	90,218	106,194	174,834
Cotton yarn and manufactures	100,453	67,982	160,843
Grain and flour	43,616	27,977	27,476
Drink and tobacco	22,680	18,856	26,667
Vehicles	12,666	16,937	24,652
Miscellaneous textiles	15,837	15,912	39,565
Iron and steel and manufactures	10,138	10,512	13,113

The value of rubber exported last year totalled S\$2,454 million, as compared with the 1949 figure of S\$731 million and 1948 exports of S\$879 million. While this increase reflects primarily the rise in prices, there has also been an increase in the volume of exports from 899,212 tons in 1949 to 1,106,493 tons in 1950. The United States imported the

largest quantity, 376,724 tons, and the United Kingdom was the second largest customer, purchasing 197,577 tons. Other destinations included U.S.S.R., 68,058 tons; France, 60,550 tons; Germany, 52,735 tons; Hong Kong, 44,367 tons; Italy, 40,673 tons; Japan, 39,766 tons; China, 38,568 tons; and Canada 37,962 tons.

Exports of tin blocks, ingots, bars and slabs during 1950 were valued at S\$473,621,854, an increase of exactly S\$200 million over 1949. This reflects not only the rise in price, but also an increase in the volume of exports from 54,783 tons in 1949, to 81,805 tons last year. By far the largest buyer of Malayan tin was the United States, which took 44,591 tons, slightly more than in 1949. Other importing countries included Italy, 7,689 tons; United Kingdom, 7,318 tons; Netherlands, 4,294 tons; France, 3,267 tons; India, 3,205 tons; Canada, 2,146 tons, and Germany, 1,435 tons.

During 1950, exports of canned pineapple totalled 536,960 cases valued at S\$12,203,911. This was double the quantity and value of 1949 shipments, which amounted to 298,276 cases at S\$6,307,169. About one-third the total exports were supplied to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under contract. Other large buying countries included New Zealand, 73,120 cases; Sweden, 65,000 cases; France, 51,130 cases; Canada, 30,690 cases; and Australia, 28,625 cases.

Exports From Malaya, by Principal Countries

	1948	1949 (^{'000})	1950
United States	S\$458,301	S\$430,296	S\$1,048,150
United Kingdom	240,435	205,366	546,872
Indonesia	193,601	138,670	256,989
Australia	49,287	71,853	140,998
Hong Kong	40,494	66,024	203,058
India	63,257	60,892	75,951
France	60,329	59,408	164,485
Netherlands	33,951	58,646	81,644
U.S.S.R.	100,805	53,839	121,679
Germany	46,829	52,119	171,361
Thailand	48,731	44,567	72,081
Italy	41,345	41,658	147,228
CANADA	44,318	35,998	98,284
Japan	19,657	30,266	115,438
Ceylon	10,224	28,028	22,276
Sarawak	31,444	27,233	58,379
Poland	9,522	22,878	17,252
North Borneo	14,826	19,655	31,058
Denmark	12,196	13,980	30,665
New Zealand	11,565	13,751	28,238

Canada's Unfavourable Balance Increased

In trade between Malaya and Canada the traditional balance was again evident in 1950, with Malaya importing goods to the value of S\$16,413,571 and exporting to Canada goods worth S\$98,283,951. The ratio in Malaya's favour was increased from 3 to 1 in 1949 to 6 to 1 in 1950.

The largest item in Canadian exports to Malaya was 18,670 tons of flour, valued at S\$6,100,520. As flour imports outside the International Wheat Agreement were not authorized by the Malayan authorities until December 28, 1950, this constitutes shipments made under the agreement. Imports of flour from Australia under the agreement amounted to 103,980 tons, with a c.i.f. value of S\$34,259,180. Other prominent imports from Canada included evaporated and powdered milk, S\$1,717,510; automobiles, trucks and parts, S\$1,297,433; fish, canned and frozen, S\$1,109,724; newsprint, S\$578,839; dry batteries, S\$558,307; rolled oats, S\$475,880; canned soup, S\$380,033.

Canadian exports to Malaya have declined in recent years due to stringent import controls. It is expected, however, that these controls will be eased to a degree during 1951 because of the sterling area's improved position vis-à-vis hard-currency foreign exchange. Malaya's dominant economic problem is inflation, and more goods are needed to combat this serious problem.

Large Coffee Exports Assist in Restoring Ethiopian Economy

Poor Brazilian coffee crop resulted in large demand from United States for Ethiopian coffee at ever-increasing prices—Results of new financial regulations exceeded most optimistic expectations—Great advances made in education.

By C. E. Butterworth, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner
in Cairo

(One Ethiopian dollar equals \$0.4025 United States.)

CAIRO.—The year 1950 was a very important one economically for Ethiopia, and it may well be that policies adopted then, and late in 1949, will have a profound effect on the country for many years to come. In September, 1949, Ethiopia decided not to devalue her currency. The argument, fundamentally, was that, although the balance of trade had not been favourable in recent years, it was not unhealthy, and the best way to develop Ethiopian exports was to increase their value by improved processing methods. It was hoped that non-devaluation would force the merchants to process exportable commodities in the country rather than selling the rough product to Aden, etc. where previously the refining had taken place. At the same time it was necessary to establish foreign exchange regulations and import and export controls.

The immediate results were inevitable. Major exports such as hides, skins, cereals, pulses and wax were hit hard. They suddenly became uncompetitive in world markets and shipments decreased. The ensuing period was one of austerity while the economy tried to re-adjust itself. During this time, the import trade almost came to a standstill as the state Bank of Ethiopia, in an attempt to build up its own foreign exchange reserves, made available very little, if any, foreign exchange to the merchants.

Merchants Profited From Poor Brazilian Coffee Crop

For Ethiopia, one happy and saving event took place. The Brazilian coffee crop was poor, and merchants were able to ship as much coffee as they could to the United States at ever-increasing prices. Thus, at the end of the first quarter of 1950, although the total quantity of exports had declined, value had not dropped and was approximately the same as for the corresponding period of 1949. A couple of months later the State Bank of Ethiopia stated that, after almost eight months of experience under the new financial regulations, which were introduced in September 1949, it could truly be said that the results more than exceeded the most optimistic expectations. It was also pointed out that the Ethiopian dollar had gradually and firmly risen in price on the free market.

On May 25, 1950, by proclamation, the legal coverage of the Ethiopian dollar was lowered from 75 per cent to 30 per cent. It was fortunate that the government had this reserve to fall back on in order to finance their program over a difficult period. The devaluation of the pound sterling had absorbed all the working funds of foreign exchange held outside the reserves of the state bank, so that imports over the last eight months had been too severely limited. It was found that additional imports had to be financed to support the economy. The reduction made available twenty-one million Ethiopian dollars of foreign exchange, which the government sold to the state bank for local currency. A further proviso to the proclamation stated that the government could not use the local currency to meet current expenditures, but should set it aside in a special fund only for purposes of capital and public improvements of long range benefit. A special committee was formed for this purpose. Thus in this time of need, Ethiopia was able to provide herself with not only a working fund of foreign exchange, but also a counterpart of local currency to be used in long-term investments. Towards the end of the summer the worst seemed to be over. Dollars were coming in from coffee exports which still remained buoyant, and soft currencies, especially the pound sterling, had been made available by the reduction in legal coverage.

Loan Granted by International Bank

In September, 1950, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development announced a loan to Ethiopia, totalling US\$7 million, \$5 million to be used for roads, and \$2 million for agricultural and industrial development. These loans by the International Bank are the first (a) to be negotiated entirely in the borrowing country, (b) to be signed outside Washington, (c) to finance highway construction, (d) to finance a development bank, and (e) to be made to any country in Africa.

In November, 1950, the United Nations recommended a federal act establishing Eritrea as an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown. A United Nations commissioner would help with the drafting of the Eritrean constitution, and the transfer of powers from the United Kingdom administration would take place as soon as the Eritrean constitution and the federal act entered into effect.

The above were, perhaps, the highlights for 1950, but other factors in the Ethiopian economy were making progress also. Throughout the year special attention and effort were being devoted to improvement in the quality of exports. After the importation of a good deal of cleaning and grading machinery, the Ethiopian Grain Board was established. The objective of the board, as a crown corporation, was to increase the export of grain, flour, pulses and oilseeds at economic prices and to ensure a higher standard of quality and purity. The board was empowered to regulate prices at which they might be traded, either for export or domestic consumption. In addition, it might designate the countries to which grains and oilseeds could be exported and set minimum standards of quality and cleanliness. The board was also empowered to license the operation of public facilities for the cleaning and grading of these products.

Communications also had been improved considerably during the year, even before the bank loan was announced. Due to competition from the Assab highway and from the Ethiopian or Aden Airways, by which it was more economical to ship hides and skins, the Franco-Ethiopian railway was at last forced to modernize its line and progressively cut rates. The first few diesel electric locomotives out of the twelve ordered from Switzerland arrived, and plans have been drawn up to build a new

feeder line to the main Addis Ababa-Djibouti trunk. This line will tap one of the richest coffee growing areas, and it has been estimated that the project will be economical if 30,000 tons of coffee are shipped a year.

Airways Showed Reasonable Profit

The Ethiopian Airways have been running well, showing a reasonable profit, and two new Convair aircraft were purchased in August through the co-operation of the Export-Import Bank in the United States. These are to be used for the international service of the Ethiopian Airways.

Recent trial tests have been made on the Assab road with a large British diesel truck for heavy duty hauls, in direct competition with diesel vehicles of Italian manufacture which had been used previously. The highway has first priority in the road construction program, and additional carriers are required.

Last July a large purchase of modern gold mining equipment from the United States was announced, and it is expected that local production will increase considerably.

In short, most of the projects outlined in the last speech from the throne have been realized, or are on the way to realization. A long term program for agriculture and livestock, including the immunization of cattle against pests, and the beginning of an elementary health service; the exploration of some mineral resources; the completion of a bridge across the Blue Nile opening up the provinces of Shoa and Gajjan; and a plan to harness part of the waters of the Blue Nile have been initiated. A United States oil company has been granted a concession to explore Ogaden. Its first well was dry, but drilling continues. Trade and industry are receiving government encouragement. Income tax and import tax have been lifted on incoming plant and machinery, and a large program is developing to attract tourists to the plateau of Ethiopia.

Great Advances Made in Education

Last, and perhaps most important, is the special attention given to education. Last year the first batch of students who have been studying abroad since the Second World War, at the expense of the Emperor and the government, returned. Some four hundred of them had been in Britain, Canada and America. In Ethiopia itself there are approximately 55,000 pupils, and the standard of education is regarded as very high. The foundations of a sound educational system are being laid with the help of a goodly number of Canadian teachers together with some from Great Britain and the United States. A training school is producing Ethiopian teachers for primary schools, the numbers of which are limited only by the number of instructors, and the first National University has recently been opened. In the secondary schools, of which Haile Selassie and General Wingate schools are outstanding examples, pupils are taught up to London matriculation standards. The medium of instruction is English, which is taught in primary schools. There are also technical, commercial and music schools. The eagerness of the boys is pathetic. Many come from distant provinces, among them Moslems, and the Emperor bears much of the cost from his private purse. For the first time girls are permitted to go to school, and entry to the higher institutes is competitive with no fees.

Yugoslavian International Fair of Zagreb Will be Held in September

It has been announced that the International Fair of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, will be held September 15-30 of this year.

Trade Notes

CHILE

Chile to Purchase Trolley Buses

Santiago, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—It is now announced that funds have been made available by the Foreign Trade Council for the immediate purchase of 200 trolley buses, instead of the 417 previously reported. It is stated that 21 tenders were received, when the matter was under discussion for the bigger number, and the decision will be in favour of the most advantageous offer both from an economical and technical point of view.

Chile to Consider Installation of Television Service

Santiago, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A special meeting is being held by the Foreign Trade Council to study the petition received from the Philco Company for the installation of a television transmission plant. The sum of US\$200,000 has been solicited for this purpose, but it is considered that in all US\$400,000 will be required. A later report advises that as exchange is not at present available for such a purpose, the application will be reconsidered at a later date.

BELGIUM

Belgian Government Assumes Responsibilities for Wheat Imports

The Hague, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Because Belgium had exhausted its International Wheat Agreement quota and prices of wheat outside the agreement remained so high, the government in April assumed responsibility for wheat imports contracted for by private traders. The grain concerned is largely United States and Argentine wheat, and amounts to about 54,000 metric tons at prices varying between 582.50 francs and 597.50 francs per 100 kilograms, (\$3.17 Can. per bush. and \$3.25 Can. per bush.), c.i.f. Antwerp.

The government is committed to prevent a rise in the price of bread, and to that end has been paying millers a subsidy of 115 francs per 100 kilograms of wheat (64c per bush.). Any additional cost resulting from the purchases of wheat will, therefore, be absorbed by the treasury.

The government has assured the nation that its needs for breadgrain are adequately covered by current arrangements until the 1951 crop is harvested.

Belgium Will Encourage Export of Pork and Products

The Hague, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Belgian hog numbers are down from a year ago, and reflect the uncertainty which has been a feature of the market for hogs during the past year. In the first half of 1950, hog prices declined considerably but strengthened after the outbreak of war in Korea, to such an extent that the Minister of Economic Affairs prohibited exports of pork, lard and hams as a means of reducing pressure on the cost of living index. In addition, the government revived its purchasing and supply agency (Organisation Commerciale de Ravitaillement et d'Achats), to import hogs from Poland and Denmark as a means of further depressing the domestic prices for these products. A reversal of

the above policy was announced recently. Imports will be stopped and exports of pork and pork products will again be encouraged. In addition, agriculturists maintain that the present decline in hog numbers is merely a manifestation of the normal 18-month cycle which reflects price changes, and that the hog population has reached its minimum and is again on the increase.

Belgian Hog Population

	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951
Under 6 months	1,009,300	913,600
Boars	7,700	6,900
Breeding sows and gilts	171,700	160,700
Market hogs	172,100	153,100
Total	1,360,800	1,234,300

Number of Young Horses in Belgium Declines

The Hague, May 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The decline in numbers of young horses in Belgium has been marked in the past year. Where a year ago there were 42,700 under 3 years of age, the January 1, 1951, census revealed only 28,700, a decline of 33 per cent. Broodmares and stallions over 3 years of age have decreased by 4,300 (6.5 per cent), and 900 (19.5 per cent), respectively. On the other hand, the number of geldings and draught mares over 3 years of age has increased from 121,900 to 133,700, a gain of 9.5 per cent.

Belgian Horse Population

	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951
Agricultural Horses—Total	234,400	227,000
Under 3 years	42,700	28,700
Stallions over 3 years	4,600	3,700
Broodmares over 3 years	65,200	60,900
Geldings and Draught mares over 3 years	121,900	133,700
Non-agricultural Horses	22,600	20,200
Total Horses	257,000	247,200

Belgian Cattle Population Almost Equals Prewar Number

The Hague, May 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The only two classes of Belgian livestock to show advances in the past year were cattle and goats, the former increasing by 6 per cent and the latter by 7½ per cent. Sheep numbers continued to decline and fell by 4½ per cent.

All classes of cattle shared in the expansion, except dairy bulls and cattle used for draught purposes. The cattle population, in surpassing two million, has virtually regained its prewar position.

Belgian Cattle, Goat and Sheep Population

	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951
Cattle		
Under 1 year	554,600	586,900
Bulls 1-2 years	29,500	31,700
Heifers 1-2 years	266,800	294,600
Dairy bulls over 2 years	8,000	7,300
Dairy cattle	858,800	893,400
Others, including slaughter cattle, feeders, draught	184,700	206,400
Total	1,902,400	2,020,300
Goats	51,500	55,400
Sheep	121,200	115,900

Belgian Winter Crops Have Declined

The Hague, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Although all major Belgian winter crops, except rape, have declined in comparison with last year, there is no undue concern in agricultural circles. It is felt that most of the decline may be attributed to unfavourable weather conditions last fall, when abnormal rainfall and cold weather restricted planting. In addition, the protracted sugar beet harvest and an increased interest in such crops as flax and spring barley may have influenced planting slightly. It is expected that most of the deficit will be made up by increased spring sowings.

Belgian Winter Crop Acreages

	Jan. 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951
	(acres)	
Winter wheat	394,500	346,500
Spelt	17,200	15,700
Mixed wheat and rye	2,700	2,500
Rye	211,400	200,700
Winter barley	62,700	61,700
Winter rape	4,200	4,800
Total	692,700	631,900

GREAT BRITAIN

Value of United Kingdom Overseas Trade Higher in April

London, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of United Kingdom exports in April was estimated at £230·1 million, which exceeded the average for the first quarter by £36·7 million. Imports in April were valued provisionally at £311·5 million. This was £8·1 million higher than the figure for March, and £94·6 million (44 per cent) above the monthly average for 1950.

With re-exports in April valued at £11 million, the excess of imports over total exports was £71 million, as compared with £96 million in the previous month. The adverse balance for the first four months of the year was £304 million, compared with £125·6 million in the same period last year.

Exports to Canada between January and April, at £42·7 million, were 2 per cent above the rate for the year 1950, but 13 per cent below that in the fourth quarter. Exports to the United States in the same period were £47·4 million, 26 per cent above the rate for 1950 as a whole, although 7 per cent below the rate for the fourth quarter.

Weights and Measures Committee Recommends Abolition of Imperial System

London, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The committee appointed by the government to report on Weights and Measures Legislation recommended that the government should take steps, in concert with the Commonwealth and the United States, to abolish the Imperial system of measurement in favour of the complete adoption of the metric system over a period of about twenty years.

Whether this long-term proposal is accepted or not, the committee recommended that the Imperial yard should be defined as 0·9144 of the international metre exactly, and the Imperial pound as either 0·45359237 or 0·4535923 of the international kilogram exactly, and that the United States Government should be informed of these proposals at an early date in the hope of securing identical values for the yard and the pound in both countries.

Since for some time the metric system has been fully legal in the United Kingdom and can be freely used as an alternative to the Imperial, the committee considered the real problem "is not whether to adhere either to the Imperial or to the metric system, but whether to maintain within their boundaries two legal systems of measurement or to establish world-wide uniformity by changing over completely to the metric system and abolishing the Imperial."

The government has already announced its attitude towards the committee's recommendations. It has decided it cannot be regarded as in any way committed to accepting the recommendations which raise important issues, which cannot be determined without serious consideration.

Number of Livestock in Great Britain Increased

London, April 24, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The agricultural census of December, 1950, shows an increase of livestock in Great Britain varying from almost 2 per cent for cattle to over 12 per cent for pigs. The total number of cattle increased by 140,000 head to 9,262,000. Numbers of sheep increased by nearly 500,000 to 14,781,000, while the number of pigs rose by 356,000 to 3,017,000. The increase in sows for breeding was particularly striking, showing a rise from 287,000 to 392,000.

JAMAICA

Jamaican Per Capita Income Higher in 1949

Kingston, May 10, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The estimated per capita income for Jamaica during 1949 was placed at £ 61·9, an increase of £ 2·6 over 1948. Population for 1949 was 1,374,000, as against 1,350,000 for 1948. National income was estimated at £ 80,000,000, an increase of £ 5,000,000 over the previous year.

Jamaican Coconut Oil Production Increasing

Kingston, May 8, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Jamaica was self-sufficient in edible oils for domestic and industrial purposes until the hurricane of 1944 destroyed a large percentage of the coconut trees. Since then, the reduced production has been supplemented by imports from Trinidad and the substitution of tallow in the manufacture of soap. New trees planted in devastated areas have commenced to bear. By 1953, the copra production again will assure adequate oil for local needs. It is expected that the exportable surplus anticipated by 1955 will considerably increase Jamaica's dollar earnings.

MALAYA

Malayan Pineapple Industry Recovering from War Destruction

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Pineapple production in Malaya is estimated at 40 million cans for 1951. This is far short of the 100 million cans produced in 1938, but it shows a marked improvement since the production in 1947 of four million cans and 25 million cans in 1950. It is indicative of the remarkable reconstruction of an industry which was virtually ruined during the Japanese occupation. Of 60,000 acres under cultivation and 18 canneries in existence before the war, only 3,000 acres remained in cultivation and one cannery in working order in 1945.

Malayan Consumption of Condensed Milk Increases

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Consumption of condensed milk in Malaya during 1949 was a little less than 1,700,000 cases. During 1950, the total was just short of 2,000,000 of which 1,250,000 cases were imported during the second half of the year. Sweetened condensed milk may be imported freely from all sources.

Rubber Exports from Singapore and Malaya Require Licence

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Rubber exports from Malaya and Singapore now require a licence for all destinations other than the United Kingdom, Commonwealth countries and the United States. The announcement of a rubber export licensing scheme followed a similar announcement by the Board of Trade in London concerning exports of raw rubber from the United Kingdom. The licensing scheme is described as "destinational control."

Singapore Government to Publish Fair Price Lists

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—In its campaign to combat rising prices, the Government of Singapore, in collaboration with the Indian, Chinese and Singapore Chambers of Commerce, has undertaken to publish fair price lists in the press each week. The lists will contain prices on such staples as foods, soap, cigarettes and fish. The objects of the scheme are said to be to guide the public in their purchases, and to threaten unscrupulous profiteers with black-listing.

Canadian Aircraft Purchased for New Malayan Air Service

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—A new jungle-hopping feeder airline service, using Canadian de Havilland Beaver aircraft, will be started in August in the Malay Peninsula. Five Beavers have been purchased by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and the service will be operated by Malayan Airways, a private company under contract with the Federation of Malaya Government. Beaver aircraft carry six passengers and 200 lbs. of freight. This service is expected to assist in the anti-bandit campaign in Malaya by linking up the smaller towns, which can now be reached only by convoyed road transport and reduced rail services.

New Industries Established in Malaya

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Several new industries have been, or are to be, established in Malaya. Malayan Cement Ltd., which is associated with Portland cement manufacturers, plans to build a cement works near Kuala Lumpur to produce 100,000 tons of cement a year, starting in 1953. Consumption of cement in Malaya is estimated to be about 250,000 tons per year, of which a large quantity has been obtained from Japan. The raw materials required for the manufacture of cement are all available near the site of the factory, with the exception of gypsum which will be obtained from Australia.

The Lever organization recently established a soap and oil factory, also in Kuala Lumpur. A modern can-making factory has been established in Singapore by the Metal Box Co. Ltd. This factory will be an important and essential addition to the needs of Malaya and, in particular, the country's rapidly increasing pineapple packing industry.

Australian capital has been invested in the Singapore Glass Manufacturers Ltd., makers of bottles and other glassware. This factory has reached the production stage and is said to have established a considerable export business. A factory to produce plywood will begin operations in Singapore soon. The new factory expects to produce enough to meet the demands of Malaya as well as developing an export market.

NORWAY

Lower Prices Feighed at Oslo Fur Auctions in April

Oslo, May 7, 1951.—(FTS)—At the last fur auction held in Oslo this season, which lasted from April 16 to 20, some 30,000 pelts were offered for sale. As usual, this auction was attended by foreign buyers from Belgium, England, France and Italy, but there were no buyers this time from the United States. There was not the same keen interest displayed in the fox skins as earlier in the season, and to a certain extent this was also true in the case of the various types of mink skins. On the whole, the quality of the pelts was considerably poorer than was the case earlier in the season, and consequently prices were somewhat lower. The offerings and sales were as follows, a two per cent commission being included in the prices:

	Offered	Percentage Sold	Average Price (Kroner)	Maximum Price
Silver fox	15,094	43	146	296
Blue fox	9,618	27	109	163
Platinum fox	720	52	143	255
Mink, Standard	3,675	82	145	230
" Silver Blue	303	79	155	265
" Breath of Spring	29	97	170	286
" Pastel	267	60	202	316

Although most of the Norwegian production of fox and mink skins has now been sold, it is anticipated that another fur auction may be held in the beginning of September this year.

Norway Has Deficit with European Payments Union

Oslo, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—During March, Norway received merchandise and other contributions direct from the United States, through ECA, to the sum of nearly \$5 million. Thus, the total direct deliveries of merchandise and other contributions from the United States, in respect of ECA, amount to \$187.5 million. Norway's net deficit, vis-a-vis EPU, was \$10.4 million for March. Since the EPU commenced operations in July 1950, the total net deficit is \$73.8 million. The "initial position" of Norway was \$60 million, and the quota of which Norway can avail herself without providing gold is \$40 million. It is expected that in the course of the summer Norway will have to deliver gold to the EPU.

Norway Raises Budget for Defence Expenditures

Oslo, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian Ministry of Defence has submitted a proposal in connection with the plan for national emergency preparedness, for 1951-52. The total expenditure is estimated at 280 million kroner, of which 50 million kroner are for the current budget year, expiring on June 30, and the remaining 230 million kroner for the budget year July, 1951-June, 1952. The total expenditure for the Norwegian

program of national defence will involve 611 million kroner for the budget year 1951-52, as against 411 million for the current budget year, and 322 million for the budget year 1949-50. A further sum of about 87 million kroner, representing previous grants, will be transferred to the 1951-52 budget, and it is expected that practically half of this sum will have been spent before the end of June 1952. Thus, the total budget for the defence forces will amount to about 650 million kroner for the budget year 1951-52. As from April 9, 1951, the Norwegian purchase tax has been raised from 6½ per cent to 10 per cent. The increased rate is expected to produce an additional sum of about 300 million kroner during the next budget year, most of which will serve as part cover of the expenditure for national defence purposes.

Norwegian Cod Fisheries Have Successful Season

Oslo, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The total catch of the Norwegian Lofoten cod fisheries this winter amounted to 115,500 tons, as compared with 71,800 tons during the winter of 1950. The first-hand value of this season's catch is estimated at about 85 million kroner, as against 41·3 million in 1950.

PHILIPPINES

Co-operatives Increasing in the Philippines

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The determined efforts being exerted in the Philippines to increase interest generally in the value of co-operative associations seem to be bearing fruit. The Securities and Exchange Commission reported that, during the first four months of 1951, 21 co-operative associations, with an initial membership of 1,100 "family heads" and an authorized capital of 846,000 pesos (\$423,000), of which 182,400 pesos (\$91,200) was subscribed and 44,730 pesos (\$22,365) paid up, were registered. It is reported that the movement not only enjoys the support of small farmers in the rural districts, but also that teachers and other employees of the government were rallying behind the co-operative association.

Manila Railroad Company Losses Decline

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The losses of the Manila Railroad Company, which in September, 1949, totalled 516,690 pesos (\$258,345), had declined by September, 1950, to 388,851 pesos (\$199,425). By December, 1950, the losses had fallen still further to only 94,257 pesos (\$47,128). The decline in losses is attributed to determined efforts to increase the revenues of the system, combined with economies which have been made in operation costs, including radical reductions in salaries and wages.

Second Philippine Trade Mission Visits Japan

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A second trade mission left Manila, towards the end of April, to visit Japan. It was composed of about 60 Filipino industrialists and businessmen. It was reported that the mission will divide into seven groups to study heavy and light machinery, ceramics, textiles, paper, fishing, leather, drugs and small home industries. The

mission had instructions to "acquaint itself with the industrial processes and techniques in Japan, and to acquire pointers in the possible establishment of similar enterprises in the Philippines."

Philippines and United States Sign Economic Co-operation Agreement

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The President of the Republic of the Philippines and the American Ambassador in Manila signed an economic and technical co-operation agreement on April 27. The signing of this agreement concludes an important phase in the economic history of the Philippines because of its pre-required legislative action concerning the mobilization of the "resources of the Philippines to bring about the social and economic well-being of the Philippine people".

The last legislative decision taken in the Philippines to permit the concluding of the Economic Co-operation Agreement, was the passage of the Counterpart Bill. This bill authorizes the executive branch of the government to appropriate 50 million pesos (\$25 million) "to constitute a counterpart fund for any assistance that may be received from the United States through the Economic Co-operation Administration of the United States".

The Counterpart Bill details the purposes for which expenses may be met from the Counterpart Fund. The fund shall be kept in a "Special Account" in the Central Bank and "no portion of the said Special Account in excess of five per cent shall be released except upon the certification of a duly authorized representative of the United States Economic Administration that assistance in the form of goods, things, commodities, articles, services or otherwise has been made available to the Philippines".

Home Industries Recommended for the Philippines

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Early this year a delegation of industrialists and financiers of the Philippines visited Japan. On their return to Manila many stressed the importance of "home industries" in the economic life of Japan, particularly as subsidiaries to established factories. Considerable study has been made of the proposals subsequently put forward as being worthy of adoption in the Philippines, and progress has already been made. The idea has the close support of the government and of the Philippine Chamber of Industries.

Announcement has now been made of the decision to create a corporation, capitalized at one million pesos (\$500,000) to engage in home industries patterned after those in Japan. A committee has been formed which will fly to Japan to buy machinery for use in Philippine home industries. It has already been decided both to rent and sell machinery to potential users in home industries. The corporation will also supply stockholders with raw materials, and later market the semi- or completely-manufactured products.

Among the products it is hoped can be manufactured economically in home industries are chinks, crayons, socks, toothpicks, paper clips, fountain pens, toys, ropes, embroidery, tiles, electric fans, paints and plastics.

Philippines Bill Seeks to Designate Port of Manila as "Free Zone"

Manila, May 8, 1951.—(FTS)—A bill has been introduced into the Philippine House of Representatives seeking to designate a portion of the Port of Manila as a "free zone".

Philippine Cigarette Factories Reported Short of Supplies

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—There has been some comment that many cigarette factories of the Philippines are concerned as to the extent of their future operations, because of a possible shortage of raw materials which is attributed to difficulty in securing import licences. It is pointed out that about 25 per cent of the anticipated revenues of the Philippines Government is collected through the cigarette industry. There are reported to be 10,000 persons employed in this industry, and it is believed, if no import licences can be obtained, that the revenue of the government will decline, that many employees will have to be laid off and that further development of the industry will suffer with losses to manufacturers and investors.

SPAIN

Spanish Codfishing Fleet Has Supply Ship

Madrid, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A supply ship is to be added to the national codfishing fleet, according to a press report. The ship, which is now waiting for official tests, will have a loading capacity of 6 to 700 tons, 500 h.p. motors, and a speed of 16 to 18 knots.

Codfish Drying Plants Assembled in Spain

Madrid, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Several drying plants for codfish are being assembled in La Coruña, among which there is one capable of drying two tons daily, another with a daily capacity of five tons and a third with a capacity of 34 tons per annum.

Spain Increases Domestic Production of Paper Pulp

Madrid, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Because of the difficulties encountered in importing pulp for paper manufacture, it has been necessary to stimulate domestic production of pulp during the last few years, as shown by the following figures: 1935, 39,000 tons; 1940, 79,000 tons; 1941, 91,000 tons; 1947, 121,900 tons; 1950, 119,000 tons.

Last year, 74 per cent of the paper produced in Spain was made of locally manufactured pulp, and it is expected that this percentage will be even larger in the future. A great part of the country's pulp production (29 per cent) is based on paper scrap, but an even larger proportion (40.5 per cent) is made of vegetable materials such as straw, esparto grass, matweed and palm leaf.

TURKEY

Turkey Makes Changes in Foreign Trade Regime

Istanbul, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A decree published in the Turkish Official Gazette of April 25 authorizes certain additions to the various lists associated with the regulations on Turkey's foreign trade regime. Of principal interest to Canadian importers is the addition of filberts, shelled and unshelled, to Schedule III. The fact that foreign exchange resulting from the export of Schedule III goods can be used for importing any commodity, means that Turkish exporters can again give competitive quotations on filberts for the Canadian market.

Large scale additions were made to Schedule IV, the first section of which includes those goods not requiring import licence for import from EPU countries. It is understood that, taking into account the revised lists, Turkey's trade with other EPU countries will be 75 per cent liberalized.

Turkish Salt Production to be Increased

Istanbul, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Monopolies plans to raise the annual salt production to 440,000 tons, an increase of 50 per cent. Part of the machinery required will be financed by ECA. Some equipment has already been installed at the Camalti and Yavsan deposits, which currently account for nearly 80 per cent of the country's production. Twenty thousand tons of salt have been exported to Japan, and negotiations for a further 50,000 tons are reported.

Turkey Increases Number of Agricultural Tractors in Service

Istanbul, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture has announced that in 1948 there were only 2,368 agricultural tractors in service in Turkey. By the beginning of 1951 the figure had reached 10,696, of which 5,748 were imported under the Marshall Plan. Importers of agricultural machinery, who rely on ECA allocations, are still facing difficulties as no allocations have been made for 1950-51. At this time last year orders had already been placed and some shipments had been effected. Anxiety is felt that because of the increasing shortages of steel, deliveries this year will be excessively delayed, even if allocations are made in the next few weeks.

Turkey Has Favourable Balance of Trade

Istanbul, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of Turkish exports for the first three months of 1951 exceeded imports by over 67 million liras, according to figures released by the Office of Statistics. This represents a marked improvement over 1950, when the corresponding figure was 14 million liras. Among the reasons accounting for this improvement are the high prices obtained for food and other primary products, particularly cotton and chrome ore.

Turkish Imports and Exports

	January-March	
	1951	1950
	('000's of Turkish Lira)	
Imports	220,897	154,180
Exports	288,537	169,155
Difference	+ 67,640	+ 14,975

Turkey Imports Wheat from Canada

Istanbul, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Wheat purchases made by Turkey are, 58,850 tons from the United States, 26,000 tons from Italy, 10,000 tons from Canada, and 6,000 tons from Hungary, according to a statement by the Minister of Commerce. In addition, 10,000 tons of flour have been imported from Italy. The wheat purchased from Italy is understood to originate in Argentina. The cargo of wheat from Canada has already arrived in the port of Izmir. The last previous shipments from Canada were made in late 1949, when about 120,000 tons of Canadian wheat were imported.



Model of a hydro-electric transmission tower, backed by a photograph of the surging waters below a power dam, captures the attention of visitors. Flashing lights then direct their eyes to the wall on which symbols represent the Canadian industries that depend on electricity for their high level of production.

Canadian Exhibit at Milan International Trade Fair

Beyond the symbols of Canadian industry rises a burnished copper wall, on which is reproduced a panoramic scene. The attention of visitors is attracted by a model train, wending its way from the Rocky Mountains, through wheat fields of the Prairies to the rolling hills of Eastern Canada, with their forests, fields and factories. Twelve colour transparencies complete the display.



Development of Local Industries Is Encouraged in Venezuela

Tomato products, asbestos cement products, and manufactured leather goods industries received federal protection last year—Canadian engineering firm commissioned to prepare report on development of steel industry—Cement, beer, and electrical power production increased.

By J. A. Stiles, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Stiles has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of this country on May 7, discussing with businessmen conditions in Venezuela, and the market for Canadian commodities.)

(One Venezuelan bolivar equals \$0.3179 Canadian.)

CARACAS.—Following World War II, one after another of Venezuela's industries began to feel the effects of foreign competition as traditional suppliers again offered their products in this market. The worldwide shortage of convertible exchange made Venezuela an attractive outlet for foreign exporters, who proceeded to compete strongly for a share of the dollars which were readily available. Due to the protests of local manufacturers, some of whom had commenced operations during the war at the request of the government, Venezuelan industrial policy has been to give complete protection to any industry that shows signs of being able to supply the country's requirements of the product concerned.

During 1950, the tomato products, the asbestos cement products, and the manufactured leather goods industries all received federal protection. At the end of the year the canned fish industry was lobbying strongly to obtain government aid, and the soap industry was complaining about the competition of imported detergents. Bright features on the Venezuelan scene in 1950 were the substantial increases in cement and beer production as well as in the amount of electrical power available.

The present deteriorating supply position abroad will, in all probability, have the effect of stimulating local industries in the coming year. With the possibility of the establishment of a national steel plant within the near future, plus increased branch plant construction, Venezuelans are hoping to take a strong step forward along the road to industrialization during 1951.

Industrialization Handicapped by Lack of Steel

Venezuela's industrialization efforts have been greatly handicapped by the lack of locally-produced steel. The vast resources of iron ore, manganese and natural gas, which are now available in Eastern Venezuela, have encouraged the government to spend a substantial amount of money in research programs aimed at finding a suitable method of producing steel close to the source of these raw materials. After several years of experimentation, it has been decided that the Swedish Wiberg-Soderfors process for the reduction of iron ore by petroleum gases offers a reasonable chance of success, and a Canadian firm of engineers has been commissioned to prepare a detailed report, including a plan for a factory having an annual capacity of 70,000 tons. When the report of this firm is presented to the Venezuelan Government the decision regarding the construction of the plant (at an expected cost of \$10,000,000) will be made by the Federal Executive.

A small fabricating plant on the outskirts of Caracas, which uses imported and local scrap iron for raw material, reopened in December after being forced to close for some months by foreign competition. The plant hopes to take advantage of the increasing steel shortage abroad and to dispose of its production in the Federal District.

Interest Shown in Establishment of Assembly Plants

Two German industrialists visited Venezuela in November, 1950, to study the possibilities for the establishment of a plant in Caracas to assemble Mercedes automobiles. Work on the new plant on the outskirts of Caracas to assemble Plymouth, Dodge, Chrysler, Fargo and DeSoto cars and trucks is nearing completion. The Fairbanks Morse Co. of Chicago is reported to be interested in the establishment locally of a plant to assemble diesel engines, pumps and electric lighting plants.

Local production of tires and tubes has increased considerably in 1950, but still covers only approximately 50 per cent of the demand. Some panic buying in this field took place in the early fall, and the government temporarily suspended the import quotas for tires and tubes in order to permit importers to stockpile.

Venezuelan Production of Tires and Tubes

	Tires	Tubes
	(Units)	
1941	13,601	6,985
1943	23,294	26,250
1945	33,508	25,014
1947	38,587	23,804
1949	27,144	39,570
1950 (9 months)	71,451	77,808

Venezuela's first match factory is presently under construction at Carapa on the outskirts of Caracas. It is expected that this factory, which will have a capital of three million bolivars, will eventually supply the total national requirements of this product. The lumber zones of Venezuela are being studied with the object of supplying locally the match splints needed, but it is likely that the factory will be dependent upon imported splints for some time. Production is slated to begin in June, 1951, at an initial rate of 4,000 gross of consumer size boxes daily. The government is to receive the same tax from this factory as it is presently receiving from imported matches.

The rapidly increasing production of cement, refined sugar, and animal feeds in this country has created the need for local production of paper bags. A factory at Petare (near Caracas) with a capital of 3 million bolivars has recently commenced manufacture of kraft bags to supply these industries. The government has promised tariff protection to the factory, as well as exemption from duty on their imports of raw materials and machinery.

The chemical industry in Venezuela up to the present time has consisted chiefly of the mixing and packaging of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations, paints and insecticides. Some general consumption articles, such as candles and soaps, are also being manufactured. However, practically all basic chemicals have had to be imported. The Venezuelan Development Corporation has been studying closely the possibilities of fostering a local chemical industry to take advantage of some of the natural resources of the country, and thus reduce the dependence on foreign sources of supply which, in time of war, has proved embarrassing. A project for the establishment of a plant to manufacture chlorine and

caustic soda from native salt is at an advanced stage at the present time. Bids for the construction of this plant, which is expected to have a capacity of 5,000 tons daily, are now being received by the Development Corporation.

A new factory for the manufacture of nails of all sizes has just been established in Barquisimeto, State of Lara. Production at the outset is to be 5,000 lbs. daily. This factory hopes eventually to supply the requirements of the western part of Venezuela. The capital of 600,000 bolivars has been subscribed locally.

Tremendous Increase in Cement Production

Although there has been a tremendous increase in Venezuelan production of cement in the last twelve years, the postwar construction boom has continued to require increasing quantities of this product. Brick with cement facing is the common method of construction used in this country, and cement has also been largely used in road construction. Local cement factories have been expanding their production facilities and hope to satisfy completely the Venezuelan demand by 1953.

Venezuelan Cement Production, Importation, Consumption

	Production	Importation (metric tons)	Consumption
1938	39,863	137,124	176,987
1942	121,834	24,632	146,466
1946	128,332	267,948	396,280
1947	145,881	372,208	518,089
1948	214,513	421,884	636,397
1949	299,723	590,905	890,628
1950 (9 months)	362,159	.....	.....
1950 (estimated)	500,000	400,000	900,000

The Venezuelan import quota for cotton textiles from all countries for 1951 has been set at 5,000,000 kilograms, according to an official announcement just released. This represents an increase of 2,400,000 kilograms over the 1950 quota, and is the result of strong representations to the government by local textile importers who pointed out that this year's quota did not meet national requirements. The fact that foreign cotton textile prices have been steadily rising in recent months has caused local importers to want to take advantage of current prices abroad.

Venezuelan Cotton Textile Production, Importation, Consumption

	Production	Importation (metric tons)	Apparent Consumption
1938	415	3,760	4,175
1942	2,822	2,496	5,318
1946	3,555	4,622	8,177
1948	2,937	6,737*	9,674
1949	2,053	3,795*	5,848
1950 (4 months)	342	669	1,011

*Provisional data.

Venezuelan Artificial Silk Production, Importation, Consumption

	Production	Importation (metric tons)	Apparent Consumption
1938	27	99	126
1942	144	199	272
1946	189	1,520	1,356
1948	596	3,379*	3,975
1949	1,039	883*	1,922
1950 (4 months)	602	608*	1,210

*Provisional data.

Venezuelan Woollen Textile Production, Importation, Consumption

	Production	Importation (metric tons)	Apparent Consumption
1938	0	267	267
1942	14	127	141
1946	103	371	474
1948	102	568*	670
1949	110	290*	400
1950 (4 months)	29	142*	171

*Provisional data.

Venezuelan laundry soap factories have had to reduce their production in recent months, due to the competition of imported detergents. The government has been receiving complaints from local manufacturers who wish to have the tariff on imported soap raised, claiming that they will be forced to close down or reduce their personnel considerably unless this assistance is forthcoming. Consideration is being given to the establishment of a detergent factory in Venezuela by a United States firm.

Venezuelan Soap Production and Importation

	Production		Imports All kinds
	Laundry Soap	Toilet Soap	
	(metric tons)		
1946	16,024	705.9	270
1947	17,537	675.2	520
1948	18,652	546.8	1,220
1949	17,379	624.5	1,436
1950 (6 months)	6,770	273.0	490

A United States company is reported to be contemplating the establishment in Caracas of a factory to manufacture nylon hosiery to supply not only Venezuela but also other South American markets.

Electric Power Production Expanding Steadily

Electric power production in Venezuela continues to expand steadily as a result of the intensive program sponsored by the Venezuelan Development Corporation. This trend is likely to continue in 1951 as new power facilities presently planned are carried to completion. The contract for the construction of a 228-mile high tension line in the Andean region to connect with the projected thermo-electric plant at San Lorenzo, on the east side of Lake Maracaibo, was expected to be let during 1951. The development of the Caroni Falls in the State of Bolivar as a source of hydro-electric power continues to receive the close attention of Venezuelan government officials. Three foreign companies are understood to be interested in this project which, if carried through, would aid materially the industrialization of that area.

Venezuelan Power Production

	Federal District	Country (1,000 kwh)	Total
1938	66,997	39,534	106,531
1942	100,349	69,588	169,937
1946	143,622	95,197	238,819
1947	168,930	112,997	281,927
1948	194,746	149,288	344,034
1949	230,633	177,980	408,613
1950 (9 months)	205,072	172,893	377,965

A new salt refinery "Industria Nacional de Sal" commenced operations in October, 1950. Production is expected to be from eight to twelve tons daily. The refinery is to have a capital of 150,000 bolivars, and will use the latest machinery for packaging household salt as well as for producing salt blocks for cattle.

Venezuelan Marine Salt Production

	Metric Tons
1938	26,947
1942	21,010
1946	90,555
1947	35,794
1948	35,533
1949	71,926
1950 (9 months)	42,593

Venezuelan Beer Production

	(1,000 litres)
1938	14,139
1942	21,689
1945	40,104
1947	50,237
1949	68,261
1950 (estimated)	76,582

Venezuelan beer production has been increasing rapidly in the post World War II period. It is now difficult for imported beer, bottled or in tins, to compete with the present selling prices of the local product. Some consternation has been caused in brewery circles by the announcement that a powerful Dutch concern is planning to establish a large brewery in this country costing 11 million bolivars, with an annual production capacity of 78 million litres. The Venezuelan firms are opposing the entry of this company on the basis that, under present government regulations, it will be able to bring in its machinery and equipment free of duty, whereas many of the long-established breweries had to meet these expenses. What is probably closer to the actual situation is that the Venezuelan breweries fear that the Dutch firm, which controls 76 breweries in Europe and has established sources of supply, will be able to procure its raw materials more cheaply, and through greater efficiency put out a better product at a lower price. The problem is important to the Venezuelan Government also from a policy point of view, as it has been repeatedly stated abroad that there are no restrictions on foreign capital entering this country.

The Venezuelan Development Corporation is studying the possibility of erecting a new 100-ton glass factory and also of rehabilitating the old 30-ton plant at Maiquetia. Due mainly to the expansion of the brewing and soft drink industries, Venezuela is now importing ten million dollars worth of glass products annually. American experts in the glass field have been called in and are preparing a detailed report on Venezuelan potential production capacity.

Argentina Establishes Export Quotas for Seed Potatoes

Buenos Aires, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Government has established an export quota of 6,000 metric tons of seed potatoes, which must be of second or subsequent multiplication. No export licences are being granted for the first generation crop resulting from imported stock.

Iraqi Oil Production Increases

Cairo, April 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Using a 16-inch pipeline to Tripoli, the Iraq Petroleum Company's output in 1950 reached a level of 6 million tons, as compared with 3.7 tons in 1949. It is expected that, by using a 90-kilometre long pipeline, 30 inches in diameter, running parallel to the small-gauge pipelines, the flow will reach 18 million tons annually by 1953. Twenty of the new wells required for this increased production have already been completed.

Prosperity of Pakistan Depends Largely on Jute and Cotton

East Pakistan grows about 70 per cent of the world's jute—Cotton is West Pakistan's most important cash crop—Although acreage decreased, total yield of 1950-51 jute crop is estimated to be 6.5 million bales of 400 lbs. each, a notable increase—Cotton market created history this year.

By A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One Pakistan rupee equals \$0.3173 Canadian.)

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Bissonnet returned recently from Pakistan on leave, and will commence his tour of Canada in Southwestern Ontario early next month, discussing conditions in his territory with interested businessmen.)

KARACHI.—Pakistan's economy is almost entirely agricultural. This is emphasized by the fact that 92 per cent of the nation's population of over 80 millions live on the land and obtain their livelihood by working it. The importance of agriculture's contribution to the national economy is further emphasized by the fact that more than three-quarters of Pakistan's exports are, or are derived from, agricultural products.

Pakistan has two cash crops which at present command excellent prices and on which, together with her self-sufficiency in food, her prosperity largely depends. East Pakistan grows about 70 per cent of the world's jute. West Pakistan's most important cash crop is cotton.

Jute Yield Increases Although Acreage Decreased

The jute-crop year ends on June 30. For the season 1949-50 the total area under jute was 1.6 million acres, as compared with 1.9 million acres for the previous year. The total yield during the same season was estimated to be 3.3 million bales of 400 lbs. each, against 5.5 million bales for the preceding year. Jute is a regulated crop and its acreage is, therefore, controlled. The area under cultivation during the year 1949-50 was about 32.6 per cent of the acreage sanctioned for the year 1939-40. For the present season, 1950-51, the acreage for jute has been further reduced by about 33 per cent. This step was motivated by the demand for jute in the world market, and the need to grow more rice in East Pakistan to make the province self-sufficient in that commodity.

The total yield of the crop this year, 1950-51, is estimated by the trade to be 6.5 million bales of 400 lbs. each, a notable increase over last year. This increase in yield, despite a decrease in acreage, is attributed to timely rains and favourable weather conditions.

Prior to the devaluation of sterling in September, 1949, most of the raw jute produced in East Pakistan was customarily sold to India for processing in the Calcutta mills. With the devaluation of the Indian rupee and the non-devaluation of the Pakistan rupee, India refused to accept the new exchange rate and remained out of the market for Pakistan jute. As a result, the jute situation in Pakistan became very serious, a situation which reflected on the whole economy of the country. The first three

months of 1950 saw some improvement in the situation as new customers were found, and in April a short term (three months, later extended to five months) trade agreement with India was signed which provided for the supply of about 800,000 bales of jute, mainly of the inferior varieties for which India is the only customer. Delivery of this was completed by the end of September. The agreement with India, even though it was temporary, together with world events in June, saved the jute situation for Pakistan.

Jute Exports to Hard Currency Countries Increased

From July onwards jute sales to countries other than India increased steadily. From July to November, 796,706 bales were sold to hard currency countries, notably the United States, Belgium and Germany. This compared with 73,289 bales to hard currency countries during the same period in the previous year. Likewise, exports to soft currency countries were up to 892,839 bales, as compared with 280,125 bales for the previous year. Exports to India totalled 1.3 million bales for the July-November period, as compared with 1.2 million bales for the same period in 1949. This was accompanied by increased prices and a commensurate increase in Pakistan's dollar and sterling earnings. It is expected that Pakistan will have little trouble in selling this year's crop to countries other than India, as well as a considerable amount, by various means, to India itself.

The following table indicates how Pakistan has found a ready market outside of India for its raw jute. The fact that shipments to India are almost entirely by land accounts for the obviously low figures for exports to that country.

Exports of Jute From Pakistan

	India	United Kingdom	United States	France (Long Tons)	Italy	Germany	Others
July, 1948 to June, 1949 ..	826,500	78,870	71,032	37,691	13,837	46,630	128,147
July-September, 1949	155	8,441	1,047	4,649	447	988	6,699
October-December, 1949 ..	77	17,560	1,821	6,513	10,035	2,375	64,289
January-March, 1950 ....	.....	28,696	20,094	22,655	3,386	8,080	102,373
April-June, 1950 .....	.....	21,454	13,122	14,808	6,356	6,714	24,359
July-September, 1950 ....	.....	22,546	20,157	20,926	10,220	26,095	39,417
October-December, 1950 ..	147	39,514	38,540	20,652	30,692	23,415	75,586

Price of Cotton Highest in Twelve Years

The cotton situation in Pakistan in 1950 was not dissimilar to that of jute. After devaluation in September, 1949, India, which generally takes between 40 to 50 per cent of Pakistan's cotton crop, stayed out of the market. At the same time, the United Kingdom, the second largest customer, was not purchasing, owing to a dispute between the Liverpool Raw Cotton Commission and the Pakistan Cotton Association. This dispute was not settled until late in the season and, in the meantime, the United Kingdom obtained cotton from other sources. By the end of March, stocks of cotton in Karachi were abnormally high. However, ready and willing customers were found in China, France, U.S.S.R. and Japan. With the changing world cotton supply situation, particularly in the United States, and the advent of the Korean war, by the end of the crop year on August 31, 1950, the demand for cotton had risen to such an extent that the new crop was being contracted for. The price of cotton had risen to as high as Rs.102/8/- per bale, the highest in twelve years.

In view of the fact that the world availability of cotton was diminishing, the commencement of the new crop year in September saw great speculation in the Karachi cotton market, and the advance sale of cotton became greater than the crop. This resulted in an agreement between

the Karachi exporters to suspend all purchases and sales, as from October 12, and it was decided to close the market until further notice. The market was reopened on November 16. On November 24, the government raised the export duty on raw cotton from Rs. 180/- to Rs. 300/- per bale. The effect of this greatly increased duty was an immediate fall in price to about Rs. 95/- per bale.

Cotton Market Created History This Year

Since then the price of cotton has steadily increased, and on February 17, 1951, the price was Rs.155 per bale. The trade anticipates that in the next few months it may go up to the unprecedented price of Rs.200/- per bale. During January and February, 1951, China, Hong Kong and Japan bought heavily. Jointly, these three countries are reported to have secured nearly 70 per cent of the current crop. Sweden, France and Italy have also been large purchasers. It is expected that in a month's time, six months before the current crop comes into the market, all of the 1949-50 crop of cotton will have been sold.

This crop year, 1950-51, 2,808,000 million acres are under cotton, as compared with 2,787,000 million acres in 1949-50. Climatic conditions were favourable for the sowing and the harvest is expected to be normal. The current estimated yield is 1.4 million bales. Of this it is expected that 200,000 bales will be kept for local use, which leaves 1.2 million for export. One million bales of this cotton have already been sold. It can now be said that the cotton market this year has created history—both in high price levels and the quantity exported.

Exports of Raw Cotton From Pakistan

	India	United Kingdom	Japan	China (400-pound bales)	Hong Kong	France	Italy	Others
September, 1948 to August, 1949	342,102	102,982	74,849	32,221	47,828	17,784	7,794	166,264
September-December, 1949	7,774	18,251	8,147	17,170	36,591	2,459	65,262
January-March, 1950	12,561	111	20,072	63,366	10,124	13,160	123,731
April-August, 1950	49,832	158,309	29,620	156,787	77,067	36,793	166,314
September-December, 1950	8,206	66,286	5,378	39,492	10,200	25,459	67,940

Italian Production of Azote Close to Record Figure

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950 the total production of azote reached 170,000 metric tons, an increase of 37 per cent over the 124,000 tons produced in 1949. The record figure of 172,000 tons attained in 1941 has thus been almost equalled.

Output of Canadian Machine Shops Higher

Gross value of products manufactured by the machine shops industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$28,162,000 as compared with \$25,345,000 in the preceding year. Five hundred and forty-six plants were in operation during the year giving employment to 6,027 persons who were paid \$12,840,000 in salaries and wages as against 514 establishments employing 5,739 workers earning \$11,784,000 in 1948. Cost of materials used was \$8,465,000 compared with \$7,409,000.

Increased Industrial Activity Revealed By Census of Northern Ireland Production

Exports of linen valued at £17 million in 1950, as compared with £13.5 million in 1949—New harbour power station with two generators to be built—Major road reconstruction expenditures will total £150,000 in 1952.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

BELFAST.—Presenting his departmental estimates for the coming financial year in the Northern Ireland House of Commons this week, the Minister of Commerce gave a brief review of the present industrial and commercial position of the province. Results of the Northern Ireland Census of Production, taken in 1949, will be available this year. A preliminary survey of the returns reveals that there has been a considerable increase in industrial activity since the taking of the last census in 1935, even allowing for the change in the value of money. Total industrial output of undertakings employing more than ten persons was £253 million in 1949 as compared with £59 million in 1935, and net output, the value added to materials during manufacture, was £82 million as compared with £21 million in 1935. The number of persons employed by all firms engaged in industrial production was 219,289, as against 154,696 in 1935.

Adequate supplies of raw materials are essential for the maintenance of production in the linen and rayon industries. A serious shortage of sulphur would have a grave effect on the textile industry, and close touch is being maintained with the British Board of Trade in connection with the Sulphur Allocation Scheme.

Exports of linen in 1950 were valued at approximately £17 million, as compared with £13.5 million in 1949. The improved trend in production and exports continues this year.

It is apparent from the number of applications and inquiries received that many industrial undertakings intend to take advantage of the facilities for modernization and re-equipment offered by the Re-Equipment and Industry Scheme, which was introduced by the government towards the end of 1950.

New Harbour Power Station to be Built

The Ministry of Commerce has prepared a scheme for the building, by Belfast Corporation, of a new harbour power station with two generators, sufficient to cope with the anticipated load up to the winter of 1954-55. During the past year 825 farms were connected to the Electricity Board's system, bringing the total to 3,670, and 3,674 other rural premises were also given supplies.

Expenditure on major road reconstruction schemes in 1952 will reach £150,000. Twenty-seven major schemes are in various stages of preparation.

The present scarcity of meat has stimulated the demand for fish, but the high cost of gear and maintenance does not allow a sufficient margin of profit to the producer. The Sea Fish Industry Bill at Westminster contains a provision whereby Parliament may bring Northern Ireland within the scope of the new authority, and a resolution on this subject will shortly be presented.

Operations are expected to begin in the near future for obtaining perlite from the Tardree area of County Antrim.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2	285.1
February.....	57.4	59.6	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5	233.9
March.....	71.1	73.3	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2	290.2
April.....	48.5	50.9	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5	
May.....	75.6	67.0	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0	
June.....	73.3	66.0	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2	
July.....	74.4	66.2	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7	
August.....	77.1	69.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1	
September.....	76.8	72.2	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1	
October.....	91.3	88.2	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2	
November.....	95.0	86.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7	
December.....	81.3	68.9	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	239.9	
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	809.2

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9	327.2
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2	274.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4	342.5
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9	
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2	
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5	
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5	
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3	
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7	
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6	
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9	
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3	
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	943.9

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 51.0	+ 36.7	+ 33.0	+ 15.2	+ 11.8	+ 38.4
February.....	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 37.7	+ 4.7	+ 28.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.4	+ 37.3
March.....	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 40.0	+ 3.0	+ 33.9	+ 16.9	+ 5.7	+ 48.5
April.....	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 19.5	+ 32.2	+ 11.6	+ 2.4	+ 21.2	
May.....	+ 10.6	+ 0.8	+ 34.6	+ 30.9	+ 62.4	+ 25.1	+ 0.6	
June.....	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 11.1	+ 45.3	+ 3.0	+ 6.9	+ 9.3	
July.....	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 29.6	+ 12.8	+ 28.4	+ 12.8	+ 2.7	
August.....	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 82.8	+ 20.3	+ 20.0	+ 41.9	+ 6.6	
September.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 15.8	+ 13.4	+ 64.4	+ 9.4	+ 3.1	
October.....	+ 23.8	+ 25.3	+ 20.2	+ 0.8	+ 66.0	+ 37.4	+ 1.7	
November.....	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 37.0	+ 26.9	+ 58.2	+ 55.9	+ 31.5	
December.....	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 32.4	+ 76.7	+ 87.3	+ 74.9	+ 27.2	
Total.....	+ 212.5	+ 171.2	+ 411.9	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 261.2	+ 17.2	+ 124.2

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6	40.1
February.....	23.6	27.3	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4	33.6
March.....	26.4	27.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1	39.7
April.....	16.4	18.8	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8	
May.....	30.5	27.9	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5	
June.....	28.9	25.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5	
July.....	30.5	25.8	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2	
August.....	31.3	26.7	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5	
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4	
October.....	38.4	36.0	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7	
November.....	41.4	35.8	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6	
December.....	30.0	25.5	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6	
Total.....	353.6	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9	113.3

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1	33.9
February.....	8.1	8.8	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4	27.8
March.....	10.9	11.5	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7	30.4
April.....	8.4	9.2	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5	
May.....	12.7	11.9	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3	
June.....	10.8	9.2	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1	
July.....	11.3	9.7	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7	
August.....	11.4	10.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3	
September.....	10.5	10.0	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2	
October.....	11.0	11.6	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7	
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2	
December.....	8.0	7.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0	
Total.....	124.0	119.3	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2	92.1

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5	+ 22.8	+ 6.2
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4	+ 5.3	+ 5.9
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3	+ 2.4	+ 9.3
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4	- 3.6	
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4	+ 12.4	
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1	+ 15.5	
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7	+ 2.6	
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1	+ 8.5	
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	+ 5.6	
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.4	+ 6.3	
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7	+ 1.4	
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4	+ 7.9	
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 389.1	+ 401.8	+ 68.3	+ 21.4

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9	186.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8	152.4
March.....	25.9	22.7	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3	190.2
April.....	20.1	18.0	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8	
May.....	26.1	20.4	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4	
June.....	25.1	20.0	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7	
July.....	25.9	21.0	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2	
August.....	28.3	25.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1	
September.....	29.4	25.1	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8	
October.....	33.5	28.0	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4	
November.....	31.9	28.4	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0	
December.....	33.3	24.7	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5	
Total.....	321.8	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	2,021.0	529.6

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5	233.3
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1	199.0
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9	245.7
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2	
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5	
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3	
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6	
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6	
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4	
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3	
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8	
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3	
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	2,130.5	678.1

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 33.2	- 55.8	- 43.2	- 47.3	- 21.5	- 43.0
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 27.1	- 67.1	- 40.4	- 40.6	- 12.8	- 44.1
March.....	- 10.3	- 19.5	- 32.4	- 80.2	- 24.2	- 44.9	- 3.7	- 52.4
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 41.9	- 91.6	- 48.0	- 65.1	- 22.9	
May.....	- 11.0	- 19.5	- 39.9	- 102.7	- 28.7	- 49.1	- 18.2	
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 38.5	- 90.5	- 43.5	- 61.3	- 8.4	
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 35.9	- 84.9	- 28.6	- 54.2	+ 0.1	
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 45.6	- 71.6	- 20.3	- 26.6	- 2.5	
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 44.7	- 73.8	+ 11.4	- 42.6	+ 18.6	
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 39.4	- 86.2	- 9.7	- 17.8	- 0.9	
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 58.1	- 79.8	+ 1.5	+ 10.9	- 19.7	
December.....	- 0.7	- 3.7	- 60.1	- 33.9	+ 9.9	+ 10.7	+ 12.0	
	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 496.7	- 918.1	- 283.6	- 427.8	- 80.0	- 139.5

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brampton—Chamber of Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade

Calgary—Board of Trade.

Charlottetown—Board of Trade.

Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.

Guelph—Board of Trade

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce

London—Chamber of Commerce.

Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.

Saint John—Board of Trade.

Saskatoon—Board of Trade.

Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.

St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.

Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.

Welland—Board of Trade.

Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.

Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

M. B. Palmer Returns on Tour

Max Bayard Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, has returned home and will commence a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11. Born at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, he subsequently made his home in Calgary. He served in the Canadian Machine Gun Corps during the First World War, and graduated in 1923 from the University of Alberta with a B. Comm. degree. Mr. Palmer joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1927, and was posted in succession to Hamburg, Mexico City, Port of Spain, Chicago, and to Kingston in May, 1945.



M. B. Palmer

Montreal—June 11-20

St. John's (Nfld.)—June 22-23

Moncton, (N.B.)—June 25

St. John, (N.B.)—June 26-27

Halifax—June 28-29

Ottawa—July 3-9

Toronto—July 11-20

Brampton (Ont.)—July 23

Guelph—July 24

Kitchener—July 25

Hamilton—July 26-27

Brantford—July 28

London—July 30

Windsor—August 1-2

Winnipeg—August 9

Calgary—August 14-17

Vancouver—August 21-24

Victoria—August 27

T. F. HARRIS, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, since June, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Hamilton on May 24.

Toronto—May 30-June 6

Montreal—June 8-16

Fredericton—June 18

Grand Falls, Perth—June 19-20

Saint John, N.B.—June 21-22

St. John's, Nfld.—June 25-26

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on May 7.

Quebec City—June 5-9.

Grand Falls: Perth (N.B.)—June 11.

Hartland: East Florenceville (N.B.)—
June 12.

Fredericton: Millville—June 13

Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.

Halifax—June 18-23.

Charlottetown—June 25-26.

St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Brazil Permits Imports of Agricultural Materials

Rio de Janeiro, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Brazil has announced that with a view to increasing local supplies of fertilizers and insecticides—including the raw materials for their manufacture—as well as of agricultural machinery, it will receive for consideration requests for import licences presented by manufacturers and importers of these lines, without restrictions as to quantity and for payment in any currency, respecting, however, the dispositions in effect with regard to Belgian francs.

Equal treatment will be afforded requests for exchange quotas for the above mentioned items which are excluded from the previous licence system, in virtue of figuring on the lists prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture.

As this is an exceptional measure, taken in view of the international situation, requests will not be limited to traditional importers but may be presented by agriculturalists for their own use.

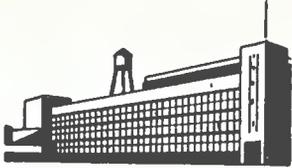
Uruguay Announces Exchange Allocations for Imports from Canada

Buenos Aires, May 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Uruguayan authorities have announced the amount of dollar exchange made available to importers of "first category" (essential) goods from Canada under the "sworn declaration" system. The following are the main groups of import commodities, and the corresponding amounts of exchange allocated during the January 1-April 30 period:

	Amounts authorized for Imports from Canada
Vehicles	U.S.\$ 188,070
Building materials	102,872
Electricity	4,234
Hardware	10,739
Machinery	1,366,368
Raw materials	1,980,210
Orthopaedic and optical goods	5,622
Drugs	2,297
Books, stationery and office equipment	42,158
Musical instruments, cine films, etc.	15,750
Departmental store goods	63,025
Total	U.S.\$3,781,345

Preserved and Canned Foods Exhibition to be Held at Parma

The Sixth International Exhibition of Preserved and Canned Foods will take place in Parma, Italy, September 12-15, 1951.



Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information regarding the company concerned and its products. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

Dried Egg Powder—A German inventor has produced what is claimed to be a new and secret process for the production of egg powder. Special claims made as to the advantages of this egg powder are: fat content is extracted and skimmed milk added resulting in a product which does not go rancid; it may be packed in non-airtight packages; in use it is equivalent to the natural egg and superior to frozen egg melange. The inventor and his sponsor are prepared to visit Canada to negotiate for the use of this formula and give instructions regarding production methods. File: 5-1869.

Safety Razor—A South African resident has developed what is claimed to be a new type of safety razor on which provisional patent applications have been filed, and which the inventor is now offering to Canadian manufacturers for further development, production and possibly world wide sales rights. File: 5-2391.

Crumpet Machine—An Australian firm offers for production and distribution in Canada, a newly developed machine for the mass production of crumpets. File: 5-2477.

Caterpillar Tractor Tread—A resident of the United States has invented and patented a new type of tractor tread which he wishes to bring to the attention of Canadian manufacturers, with a view to having it produced and sold in the Canadian market. File: 5-2502.

Swedish Inventions—A Swedish inventor has obtained patents abroad and in Canada covering various processes for use in the metal industry. He desires to interest Canadian firms in the use of these inventions under licence or royalty arrangements. File: 7-1028.

Hydraulic Brakes—A French inventor has patented, and is now offering to Canadian industry, a hydraulic braking system for use on cranes and other hoisting equipment, automobiles, trucks, etc. File: 5-2486.

Small Heating Stove—Two British inventors have designed, patented and are now producing a small compact heating stove which they are offering to Canadian manufacturers on a license or royalty basis. File: 5-2504.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHAM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Pluss 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, *Cantracom*.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

Cape Town—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul-General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations May 21	Nominal Quotations May 28
Argentina	Peso	Basic	-2977	-2133	-2133
		Free	-2085	-0768	-0768
Austria	Schilling	Export		-0499	-0499
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-3890	2-3890
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0228	-0212	-0212
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0238	-0178	-0177
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-8396	-6220	-6220
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0576	-0576
Burma	Rupee		-3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-3022	-2239	-2239
Chile	Peso		-0233	-0135	-0136
Colombia	Peso		-5128	-4292	-4292
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1903	-1903
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	1-0662	1-0662
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		0-200	-0213	-0213
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1544	-1544
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-00000	1-0662	1-0662
Ecuador	Sucre		-0740	-0646	-0646
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	3-0618	3-0618
El Salvador	Colon		-4000	-4265	-4265
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-6396	2-6396
Finland	Markka		-0062	-0046	-0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		-0037	-0030	-0030
French Empire—African	Franc		-0073	-0061	-0061
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		-0201	-0168	-0168
Germany	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2539	-2539
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0662	1-0662
Haiti	Gourde		-2000	-2130	-2133
Honduras	Lempira		-5000	-5331	-5331
Hong Kong	Dollar		-2519	-1842	-1842
Iceland	Krona		-1541	-0654	-0654
India	Rupee		-3022	-2239	-2239
Iran	Rial		-0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9862	2-9856
Ireland	Pound		4-0300	2-9862	2-9856
Israel	Pound		3-0000	2-9862	2-9856
Italy	Lira		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica	Pound		4-0300	2-9862	2-9856
Japan	Yen		-0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		-4561		
Mexico	Peso		-1157	-1235	-1235
Netherlands	Florin		-3769	-2806	-2806
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-5308	-5654	-5654
New Zealand	Pound		4-0150	2-9862	2-9856
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2000	-2130	-2133
Norway	Krone		-2015	-1494	-1493
Pakistan	Rupee		-3022	-3223	-3223
Panama	Balboa		1-0000	1-0662	1-0662
Paraguay	Guarani		-3200		
Peru	Sol		-1538	-0720	
Philippines	Peso		-4975	-5331	-5331
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-0400	-0370	-0370
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-4702	-3483	-3483
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-0016	-0079	-0079
Sweden	Krona		-2783	-2061	-2061
Switzerland	Franc		-2336	-2465	-2459
Thailand	Baht		-1000		
Turkey	Lira		-3571	-3791	-3808
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9862	2-9856
United Kingdom	Pound		4-0300	2-9862	2-9856
United States	Dollar		1-0000	1-0662	1-0662
Uruguay	Peso		-6583	-7091	-7019
Venezuela	Bolivar		-2985	-3183	-3183
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-0200		

* September 17, 1949.